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REPORT

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

Large headquarters, such as military districts and armies, usually have their personnel physically located in office buildings. The Rear Services agencies are responsible for the management and housekeeping of these buildings and offices. The organizations not located physically in towns or cities, such as divisions and regiments, do the necessary managing and housekeeping of their offices, living quarters, and other structures and areas, with personnel of the unit itself.

2.

Military materiel, such as ammunition, radios, weapons, and the like, are manufactured in military factories for the artillery, tank, or other directorates. Such materiel is manufactured and packaged under specifications made up by the chiefs of the various directorates. Non-military items used by the army such as food, some clothing, tools, and other things not peculiar to the army, are procured from and packaged by civilian factories.

3.

Military materiel such as tanks, weapons and ammunition, was neither sold nor transferred at the end of the war. It was stored.

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Non-military items were handled as follows:

(a) Items of which there was a shortage and which could be preserved, were handled in the same manner as military materiel.

(b) A second category of materiel, chiefly transportation equipment such as trucks and tractors and including spare parts was transferred from the War Ministry to other ministries on an indefinite loan basis. Tractors went to collective farms, trucks to road building bureaus, and so on. These items are retained on the books of the War Ministry and may be recalled.

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(c) The third category of materiel included such items as blankets and other expendables. These were sole outright to civilian agencies. Categories of condition and availability of these items were set by commissions or boards, working under authority of the Rear Services Directorate, and a price schedule was established. Money was transferred from the receiving agency to the War Ministry by bank drafts.

4.

T/Os of large military headquarters may provide for some civilian personnel. In such headquarters a personnel section employs and discharges civilians as necessary. An individual or section needing civilian workers sends requests to the personnel section of the unit. The personnel section then engages a suitable person and informs the unit adjutant who issues the necessary order. On the basis of the order, the finance section places the individual on the unit payroll. Discharges and transfers of civilians are accomplished similarly. It should be noted that there is no involuntary transferring of civilians; if an army headquarters wants an individual who is employed in a lower unit the individual may change or not, as he chooses.

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In line units, in peacetime, civilians are used as far down as regimental level. In warehouses, hospitals, depots, and similar establishments, civilians are used at all levels.

In the occupied areas very few Germans have been employed since 1950, even as ordinary laborers. Only German specialists, such as electricians, still work for the Soviet Army in Germany.

5.

During and immediately after the war the Soviet Army assumed no responsibility for civilians in liberated areas of the USSR or in conquered areas. Within the USSR, in some cases, civilian organizations came in behind the army, as it advanced, to aid civilians. This was always done on a local basis. In territories seized by the army for political purpose, as eastern Poland, 1939, some aid was given to civilians. This was done on orders from higher authority as a political measure, the army simply acting as an agent, providing clothing and supplies from its own stocks or distributing stocks sent in.

6.

Official Soviet Morning Reports ('Sutochnaya Vedomost') are issued at company and battalion level for the next higher level. Below company level individual lists are kept by commanders for their personal use.

7.

The regiment uses the "Daily Account", issued by the battalions, as a basis for the issuance of daily ration orders of food and fodder for its sub-units. The regiment also consolidates these reports every ten days into a personnel strength report, which is sent to Division Headquarters.

8.

individual records of enlisted men are kept only at platoon level and lower, except in the event of an unusual occurrence, such as arrivals and departures. Other information, such as the condition of weapons is only included in the reports when there is a change, as during maneuvers. The primary purpose of these reports is the allotment of rations.

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9.

[redacted] horses are still widely used, particularly in mountainous and other areas where the terrain is such that the use of vehicles would be difficult.

10.

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